



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

were a male Cliff Swallow taken April 23, and a female taken April 24, 1910, which I identified as this species. Mr. Oberholser, who has kindly examined them, agrees with me. This adds another species to our Check-List.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, *New Haven, Conn.*

The Bank Swallow at Savannah, Georgia.—On September 3, 1910, a Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) was brought to me by Mr. Cord. Assendorf, Jr. As this is, so far as I know, the first record for the species in this locality it may be worth recording.—W. J. HOXIE, *Savannah, Ga.*

The Mockingbird near Boston.—In 'The Auk' for October, 1909, I recorded the breeding of a pair of Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*) in West Roxbury, Mass., last year. I have recently learned that a pair of these birds bred at Roslindale, about a mile and a half from this locality, in the spring of 1902. My informant is Mrs. Seriah Stevens of Roslindale, who published an account of the nesting in 'Zion's Herald,' a Boston Methodist weekly, for March 3, 1909. Mrs. Stevens assures me that the account there given is entirely true except as to the location of the nest, which was not on her own grounds, as stated for literary purposes, but elsewhere in the neighborhood. Four young were hatched, but when they were about half grown the mother bird was found dead near the nest. The male, however, brought up the brood and launched them from the nest. The father bird and two of the young were seen together near their old home as late as August of that year, but then disappeared and have not been seen there since. The male bird was the one recorded by me in 'The Auk' for July, 1902 (Vol. XIX, p. 292), as having been observed by me on March 23 of that year, and this is the reported unsuccessful nesting referred to in my note of last October.

In this connection I wish to report that the male which bred near my house last year remained in the neighborhood all the autumn and winter and began singing March 21 of this year, the exact anniversary of the beginning of his song the year before. He sang finely and imitated the notes of many birds not due to arrive here for a month or two later. In fact, he introduced imitations which I had not heard from him last year, exhibiting what seemed a remarkable memory for bird-notes. He sang every morning near the house for four weeks, but his mate never arrived and after April 19 he gave it up. I saw him once or twice afterwards and heard of him a few other times, but since about the middle of May he seems to have disappeared entirely. Another Mockingbird was seen in the Arnold Arboretum, about two miles and a half away, in winter and early spring by several observers. He sang freely in April but not very well and seemed not to imitate the notes of other birds. He was believed to be a young bird and very possibly was one of the brood raised by my pair. This bird also disappeared without having found a mate. All this goes to support the view held by Mr. Brewster (Birds of the Cambridge Region, pp. 62-64), that birds breeding beyond their normal

range are unlikely to found permanent colonies of regular summer residents.
— FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

The Wood Thrush in Newbury, Vermont.—Newbury, Orange County, Vermont, is on the west bank of the Connecticut River, Newbury village being about 5 miles south of Wells River, which also is a part of the town of Newbury. From the meadows along the river, the land rises to a high bluff on which the village is situated, then still higher to the top of Mt. Pulaski, which is nearly a thousand feet above the sea. The house where I am spending the summer is among a growth of tall pines, spruces, oaks, birches, etc., at the foot of Pulaski slope. Before 7 A. M. July 4, 1910, many birds were singing about the house, among them the Hermit and Wilson's Thrush and White-throated Sparrow, when to my surprise I heard the Wood Thrush, which I had never heard in Vermont before. He sang four times; a day or so later, I saw a Wood Thrush.—ANNA E. COBB, *Providence, R. I.*

The Hermit Thrush Breeding in Litchfield County, Connecticut.—On July 23, 1910, I found a nest of a Hermit Thrush near the top of Bear Mountain, Litchfield County, Connecticut. The nest was about a half mile south of the Massachusetts line, and two or three miles east of the New York line, and at an altitude of about 2300 feet. The bird was flushed from the nest by a companion who was walking with me, and I had only a momentary glimpse of it as it flew away. Although I remained in the vicinity of the nest for quite a long time, the bird did not return, but the glimpse that I had was sufficient to show that it was neither a Wood Thrush nor a Wilson's Thrush. The locality and construction of the nest, and the size and color of the eggs, seem to conclusively establish that of the remaining possible thrushes, the bird must have been a Hermit Thrush. Dr. Louis B. Bishop, of New Haven, Conn., agrees with this identification, and tells me that it is the second record for Connecticut.

The nest was placed on a broad flat rock, under the shelter of a blueberry bush, and was embedded in gray moss. The nest was deeply cupped, and very neat. It was built externally of small sticks, most of them rotten and pulverized; the next layer was of grasses and fine twigs, with a good deal of green moss, and a few leaves, which, however, were not at all conspicuous, the moss being worked up around the edge of the nest, so that the general outer appearance of the nest was chiefly green. The nest was lined entirely, and very neatly, with long pine needles.

There were two fresh eggs in the nest, which measured .63 × .83 inches. They were a pale blue. Upon comparison with my series of eggs, I find that the blue is somewhat darker than that of a Bluebird, but fully as light as either a Robin's or a Wood Thrush's. Compared with the eggs of the Wilson's Thrush, the eggs are strikingly blue, and without any pronounced greenish tinge.—LOUIS H. PORTER, *Stanford, Conn.*